UP LIKE A ROCKET

New York and Chicago Grow With Great Rapidity.

SOME PERTINENT PREDICTIONS

John McGoyern and Andrew H. Green Write of Great Cities .- A Woman's View.

what will to the size and estatus of Chicago in a ambury? Well, babus suppose we have no war, possible or courtiquaks, and that the Mississippi valley has counted 100 more harvests, has garnered lifty billion bushess of wheel, one handred and lifty billion bushess of wheel, one handred into homen energy, and then been turned into homen energy, and then have all worked like almost neglent power of product by use of machinery, and Chicago is in the orater of it, the largest city of the valley—in it not a stopendom thought?

It will depopulate Lendon, and as men have always indgrated when necessary, either by war is friendly reception, such a history nright find Chicago with 10,000,000 people, extending fant Wisconsin to Indiana. It's hamiled thousand people came have to stay between Jan 1, 1830, and Jan 1, 1831. If you knew every one three years ago, there are today six that you do with blocks of Restory buildings rising in every direction, with Third persons riding in the alreators of one structure in one day, what shall the peoplet do but spread the pinious of his imagination and soar to empyreal heights?

This i think I kneer of Chicago—that it

This I think I know of Chicago-that it is the chempest place to live if one will work. But perhaps the reason for the in-expensiveness of life here is the low state of nonicipal charilless. Purity is never a supports. Fifthy streets, black buildings, enemopt gutters and walks, careless raimonth-these matters unquestionably make iff caster, just as a solice child in an alley has a much happing life than little Lord Frantherry and lives longer. With a level site and Lake Michigan to drink from,

alter and Lake Michigan to drink from, with all malroad trains and all lake craft due been at any time within a week always. I should think Chicago would support \$2,000,000 sonle at least within 100 years.

Yet if the wage system shall remain to be the only one that human nature will televate, it appears probable that the town will be a Birmingham and not a Florence. The hinck path of smoke that lowers upon Chicago sonnally after the surreroses Malison sirest going south must increase, for each new nail building of which we hear empties its miditional tens upon toos into the skies. We ought to like the age of progress, and we do. Nincry everytooky in America has sat in a velvet chair, if only in a railroad

car. There are getting to be so many fine things the kings cannot use them all. A Chicagosm of modest meanswas awakened the other night at II o'clock by a telegraph tary, who delivered an electric message for the birset girl from another birset girl concoming an engagement to meet the next Thursday out. He was forced to awaken the girl and convey the tidburs orally, as she could not berself read the plainest print. This episoda bespeaks the demo-racy of the times for kinder than a congressman's oration. JOHN M'GOVERN.

New York's Growth Estimated by Andrew H. Green.

[From Our New York Correspondent.] greatest city in the world in the Twentieth century will be that comprised in the met-repolitan district of New York." That is the prophecy of Andrew H. Green, who has for thirty years given exhaustive study to this subject. Mr. Green is one of the exe of the will of Samuel J. Tilden, and his re-markable business capacity and sound judgment as well as other qualities made him one of the most intimate of the few intimase friends of that great man.

Mr. Green believes that Chicago is to be the United States, numbering in its population to the next contary perhaps amost as many as Paris now has. But the New York of 1995 will have, he estimates, more

than \$ 100,000 people.

"Early in the next century the consolidation of all that section which is now com-prise in the metropolitan district under one municipality will, I think, have been secomplished. This will then bring more than 1000,000 people under one municipal government, and when we remember that in this district toll yours ago fees than 50,000 people lived at is fair to infer from the nat-ural law growth that more than 8,000,001 will be in this district 100 years bence, all under one local government.
"It is to be the linest municipal develop-

ment the world has ever seen. I expect than some of the problems that now face monocipalities will have been solved by this grand congruention of citizens. The finest churches, the most beautiful architecture, the most exquisite parks, the most beautiful drives, will give comfort and de-lignates the people who live in this com-munity in the next century. There are to storms of monthlyal administration. and I do not say that the New York of the mentioneture is going to be ideally perfect, but I do may that it assess the comprehen-alon of men more living to conceive the majesty of this great city as is will be in the

Hav. Thomas Dixon's Montal Telescope Takes a Wide Sweep.

As to the political and sectal contiston of the United States and of the world in 1990. I do not believe there will be a crowned hand in the civilized world at the close of will ream triumphant to the farthest limits

It seems to me certain that government grave grew more complex if by complexity we understand the multiplication of its In cost of close at least life years. By govsemples on an estors on british typanor. penalty upon them. He government now we understand the people governing themplay or government must know pace with the development of his, otherwise Herry will be conditions of our motion civilination are far more complet than the conditions of these the foliant constitution. That constitution is a negly tondequate to the depends of the present, and will be stagistical and enlarged sinker directly or indirectly by amendment

In is about this certain either that the eniversity and triegraphs will be owned and manages by the state or that the refreads and congraphs will now and manage the

tion of exchange will turn entirely upon which will be present to a climax some where within the present century. The the training who believe in sprint referra

take to be outlineed in America, and when it is differed from America the progress of authors with several timesers. High linear

will be weighed in the balance and found wanting, and when this humbug is thor-oughly tested and exposed and proved to be a deiusion and a seare the good will unite in a thoroughgoing, radical, prohib-tions less.

ory law.
The punishment of criminals, it see The punishment of criminals, it seems to me, will be based more and more upon the after to reform rather than to inflict pendity. Capital panishment will be abalished. It has now already collapsed. We had 7,000 murders last year and less than 150 legal executions. The sentiment of the age is against it, and human life suffers in consequence. The only remedy seems to be to substitute life imprisonment and make the execution of law a practical certainty from the cully.

the execution of law a practical certainty upon the guilty.

Our divorce laws must become uniform not only in America, but there must be in the fature an adjustment of the principle of the home life international. All international law is founded on the attenoganic group of society. If Mr. Descon fails to source a divorce in Paris he proposes to apply to the courts of America, and, vice versa, the team who is interested in such procedure may change the base of operations.

The tendency for the accumulation of secalith in a few hands must continue to increase until overfurned by a social revolution that will make such an increase an impossibility. That revolution is certain to be accomprished within less than fifty

great corporations and vast business aggregations will continue to grow greater
until in their overshadowing power they
dispute the authority of the state, and, like
the railroads and talegraphs, will be absorbed by the state. This tendency is overwhelming, and there is as yet developed no
countercurrent to interfere with its inevitable result. Dry goods dealers add
to their general stores departments of
greenies and are running out of the
market thousands of smaller dealers
throughout the city. It is only a question
of time when this tendency to centralization and absorption will become universal
in all industries, and can only end in the
destruction of competition, the establishdestruction of competition, the establishment of a monopoly—and the state is the only power that has the right to run a monopoly. This tendency seems to make the nationalization of industry the certain goal

of the future.

The condition of the laboring classes is certain to become more independent as they are better educated and learn their

they are better educated and learn their rights and duties.

Our sell is capable of producing abundant food for the world in 1823, but the methods of agriculture must and will be improved, else the present population with its natural increase could not be sustained in 1983.

With the selection of the sustained in 1983.

Within the next century law will be sim-plified and brought within the range of the common people, and the occupation of two-thirds of the lawyers will be destroyed. At present law is a singendous swindle. It is beyond the possibility of any mortal man-it matters not how transcendent his genus— to know what the law is in America. This has produced such confusion already that a revolution in law is inevitable. Medicine will attain the dignity of a science, having passed through the period of preliminary experiment. Theology will become more simple and central in its practical alms. Traditionalism will died hard, but it will

American literature will tell the story of American life, and will therefore be born

within the next century.

The sphere of music in the church, in the world, will be enlarged to the blessing of the race. The drama must be born again or rot of its own corruption within the

next century.

Education is certain to be broader and fuller. We must educate the whole man-the head, the hand, the heart. Especially must our methods be revolutionized that men may be trained for their work in the

Dress must conform more to common Transportation in our great cities will be controlled by the cities themselves, and sanitary improvements will become a reli-

Woman will attain her status of equality The servant problem is a part of the great second problem and can be solved only in

he adjustment of society under truer con-Inventions and discoveries in mechanics and industrial arts will themselves form in their enlargement the basis of the new society which will be evolved in the new century. Pneumatic transportation as well as aerial navigation seems to be certain in

the next twenty-five years.

The race will be both handsomer and

appler than it now is. The greatest city will be in America. Its location will be dependent upon the devel-opment of transit facilities. If the freight ways, as at present, through the pert cencoast. If water transportation loses its im-portance, the great city of the world may be laveleped in the interior. This does not

The American now living who will be test honored in 1988 is that man who is most abused by the men of his generation and yet who lives the truth in the noblest and truest ways. THOMAS DIXON, JR.

A Woman's View. I have here your invitation to contribute to a "Chapter of Porecasts" concerning the next century, but as the "mantelpiece of prophecy" has not fallen on me lately I am afraid my "forecasts" would be like

those of most persons—only a series of wild resojectures not worth anybody's money. So I feel consciously stringed to decline the invitation, while I would thank you for the compliment. the comparisons.

It would take much more than 500 words to tell what changes I hope may happen, or rather total might happen (for hope implies a possibility of fruition, while we may with for the most improbable things) during the next 100 years. As a more hint at the list, I will say I wish that before that time has passed the world will have learned not to give all its rewards to the selfish, the

macropulous, the disherest and the self That politics will be paderstood to mean the selence of pure and just government, and not the mere means of enriching hase, amprincipled, incompetent and corrupt

walk from house to house in city or country that girls may go to church or to achoel, or even take a harmless walk in the fields or woods, without danger of being worked and numbered by their "natural

That the persons who chance to witness erime may not conceal and hush it up through fear of being put in jail as witnames while the supprit goes free on bail— That the worth of bottom beings may not be reckened by their bank arount—

That this country may come to be the one, criminality and pusperism of all Eu-

That mothers may no longer be hindered

That mothers may no longer be hindered of their olivious right to their own dearly purchased children.

That the newspapers which consider it willy to assert that the principal ambition of women is to be married may not be children in the course on the same page half a drawn instances where they have been deliberately mardered for refusing.

That livrary work, like other labor, may be valual for the merit and not for the formation of the communications.

tale discountaines, beauty, prominence. That sin may to held equally sinfal and

ishable whether committed by man or That the theft of a few dollars or indeed

any amount of property—thay not be reck-oned and punished as a greater crime than the ruin of a dozen innocent women by a

That these lawyers may be peremptorily disharred who deliberately try to cheat justice by pentecting known and proved criminals from punishment— That all mature, rational, intelligent and

That all acture, random, intelligent and inw abiding persons may have an equal value in forming and administering the laws which they must obey— That, in short, the world may be as dif-That, ir short, the world may be as dif-ferent from what it is at present as can well be imagined. I wish that conscien-tions industry may win competence and comfort, that respectable old age may be henored instead of contented; that these who deserve love may have it, that worth may be valued instead of show, and that

wish, I cannot say I hope for them, for I see no prospect or possibility of them, and I dare not undertake to prophesy. ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN

Please excuse me from answering any of the questions you suggest. They are too olemn. Sincerely yours, RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

the human mind, inspired by the heart, shapes in the future an ideal that survives the decay of dogmas. He who disbelieves in the world's supernatural direction usually transfers it to some natural providence, which will cause right and truth to triumph. Even the resumint believes that is umph. Even the pessimist believes that in a world organically bad his philosophy is an exception, and that when it prevails (there is just good enough in the world for that

things will be better.

Our modern optimism buds on an old tree. An oriental poet reminds us that when thorns are green and tender the camel may browse on them, but when old and hard they tear his lips. Consoling and nourishing at first was the ancient pious disctrine that men should regard their lot as divinely appointed and be contented there with, but it hardened into the sauction of oppressions and thorns for those who tried to improve the lot of the poor. And if the to improve the lot of the poor. And if the present optimistic sentiments should pass from poetry to practice benevolent effort must be chilled.

For why should we do work which "the process of the suns" is doing for us? If humanity is the process of the suns is doing for us?

process of the suns" is doing for us? If hu-manity is progressing by a dynamic destiny along providential or other purposed grooves, our reforming efforts are superser-viceable and must decline with increase of knowledge. But what we witness is the unprecedented increase of reforming and humanitarian efforts. While it has become a heresy even in cultured Christian circles to believe in a devil, the insurrection of hu-man hearts against the world's tares shows a deep belief that the tares are permitted by no providence. "An enemy hath done

This separation between heart and head, between practical and theoretical religion, is the pregnant phenomenon. The discovery of evolution has revealed that we are in a predatory and cruel world, while increasing refluement has made the human heart more sympathetic. The earth has become conscious of its agonies. Sectarian partibefore the humanitarian enthusiasm, which is grappling with evil as if it were satanic, just as theology has reached the conclusion that satan does not exist, and that "evil is good in the making."

Thus the only fervid and vital religion of

our time, in its crusade against evils pro-nounced "providential" by theology, is left without any creed corresponding to its hu-manitarian zeal. Science has taken away its devil; common sense has discredited a deity permitting evil while professedly hating it, and the religious affections can find no shelter under an unknownhile which d no shelter up

ind no shelter under an unknowable which is necessarily unlovable.

A new theology must arise. Whatever traditional dogmas is may preserve, it will surrender those that imply divine sanction of Biblical cruelties and of the like in naof Biblical cruelties and of the like in na-ture. Humanitarian religion is an incar-nation like that which once led the suffer-ing world to worhaip goodness and love on a cross, rather a loveless omnipotence. The new "plan of salvation" means the human-ization of the world, including its dogmas and deities. When religion and the successor to the ancient Zoroastrian philoso-phy of a good mind contending with, and through man's co-operation steadily sub-duing, inorganic and unconscious forces of nature which it never created, and for whose obstructions to human development it is in nowise responsible.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, L. H. D.

It is quite a common thing to read about women acting as models for sculptors and women acting as models for sculptors and painters. In fact novelists harp upon the idea and invariably make the heroine the victim of some long haired genius, who wears a velvet cont and sketches with light-ninglike rapidity. But who ever heard of a man posing for such a purpose? There is no doubt that they do pose, and that some of them are as vain as peacocks, but fiction writers don't take to the idea much. Nevercless there is a man in this town, and what is more, a very modest man, who has had his picture in an art studio and had the lines of his stalware figure carefully

the lines of his stalward figure carefully studied by a sculptor's practiced eye. That man is Captain Edward J. Bosher, a former commandent of the Richmond howitzer, and, what is more, the sculptor who used the photographs of his physique was Sir Moses Esskiel, a Virginian, who has sohisved much calebrity in Rome.—
Richmand Director.

Simultaneous Games of Chees. The perfection to which chess may be carried almost implies its imperfection as an amusement. Chess giants like Mr. Blackburn and the late Benry Zukertort act as warnings rather than ideals to ordinary people in warch of amusement. The latter gentleman once undertook to carry on 18 games simultaneously without looking at the boards. The performance did not end very satisfactorily, for after more than two days' play the mental acrobat surrendered the contest. But the fact of having carried is so far implied a bewildering feat of cerebration, for if the first four moves on either side in a single game admit of 72,000 variations the first four in 18 games make the appalling total of 1,295,000 possible comin attons.

Mr. Blackburn is unrivaled as a blindfold player, and he has actually succeeded in winning the majority of 12 simultaneous games without the assistance of right. The possible variations in the first four moves of these number 864,000. Performances such as these leave on the mind the appressive and somewhat bualiating impression of infinity. It is too much of a good thing. One can sourcely magine how a brain called on to steer through such vast and harren complexities can have any faculties in reserve for asseful rationination.-Blackwood's Mag-

A Graphic Description. A French Canadian employed to turn crank in a certain industrial establishment asked to be lot off one morning. "I hope you're not going to have thenreation again, said his employer. "I do not know, he answered, "but mine body, it ces all demachache." He was let off .- New York Sun

A Clever Inventor and a Credit to His Famous Family.

HIS INVENTIONS DESCRIBED

Many Useful Contrivances the Product of Els Genius... His Wonderful System for Producing Rain.

There have been four John Jacob As-ters who have demanded the attention of Americans either on account of their wealth, their philanthropy or other cir-cumstances of an unusual character.

John Jacob Astor fourth, the great grandson of the first of the name, is not only noticeable as the inheritor of tens of millions of the Astor accumulations, but for another reason, which he re-vealed to the writer of this article a few days ago, and which is that he lives, moves and has his being in discovery and invention. A pneumatic road-cleaning machine that he has invented and which will be one of the features of the Chicago world's fair, where it will be seen in practical operation, is of



JOHN JACON ASTOR POURTIL From a Recent Photograph.

far more interest to him than his palatial country home of Ferneliff at Rhine-beck on the Hudson and the whole of the blooded horses that he has raised at his stock farm there. His patent im-proved bicycle brake is of greater importance to him mentally than all the casure he can get out of his steam eacht Nourmahal or out of his member yacht Nourmahai or out of his membership in the riding, racquet and tennis,
country, Tuxedo, New York Yacht and
Vaudeville clubs combined. And his
method of inducing rain is a much
greater delight to him than almost
even the addition of millions upon millions of deliars and hundreds of other
houses to those that he has inherited from his great-grandfather, grandfather and father included.

Perhaps young John Jacob Astor may change in this particular as he grows older, but at the present time—he is now in his twenty-ninth year—there is no question of his burning enthusiasm In my talk with him at his residence, 874 Fifth avenue, after straightening out his six feet three inches of anatomy and commanding my attention with a winning glance from his large blue

"Although my road cleaner a yele brake are inventions of which I am very proud, I am far more interest-ed in my rain inducing method. Let me explain in my own way what it is by the aid of this perspective view, il-instrating the application of my im-

Here Mr. Astor handed the writer the accompanying drawing made by himself, and which he afterward loaned for this interview. Then he proceeded

with the following description "The volume of a given weight of air depends upon the pressure to which it is subjected. The smaller the pressure the greater will be its volume. The pressure of the atmosphere at the earth's surface is about fourteen and three-quarter pounds per square inch. This pressure diminishes with the alti-tude. When a mass of air is transferred from the lower to the upper atmosphere it expands by virtue of the diminution of the pressure and becomes cooler. The rate at which this cooling takes place is about one degree for every one hundred and eightp-three feet of ascent, if the air be dry, and somewhat less than one degree for the same distance if the air be moist. Clouds are generally produced by the rising of the heated moist air from the earth's sur-



JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S RAINMAKING MA-Shetched by Himself.

face and the expansion and cooling of such air in the cooler upper atmos-phere, thus effecting the condensation of the moisture and its precipitation in the form of rain. When the air begins to be warmed by the sun the lower stratum of the atmosphere is warmed more rapidly than the higher strata, the eat being absorbed by the ground and given out to the air immediately in contact with it. When thus warmed the air below begins to ascend, at the same time expanding, and the cooler air rises it is gradually cooled by expansion, so that it soon reaches the temperature and volume of the surrounding air, but by continuous action of this kind the ascending column reaches higher and higher until it arrives at a eight where it is cooled to the point d condensation, when clouds begin to orm at the top of the ascending our ent, and the process continues until the condensation is so great as to form

"The object of my invention," Mr.

Astor went on to exptain, "Is to secure this result by artificial means and with-out the mingling of the ascending col-umn with the surrounding atmosphere until it reaches the prescribed height; and to this end my invention consists in means for transferring the moist, warm atmosphere from the earth's surface to atmosphere from the earth's surface to the upper and cooler atmosphere, thus producing the initial action necessary to the production of a rainstorm. In carrying out my invention I do not limit or confine myself to any special form or apparatus, but employ any ma-chinery capable of setting in motion large volumes of air, and I arrange a conduit for conveying the air to the myconduit for conveying the air to the up-per atmosphere in any convenient and desirable way, the details of carrying out the invention being controlled to a large extent by the natural advantages

of the locality in which the apparatus

"In the present case"—here the young plutocrat called attention to his sketch given above—"I have shown an air tower erected upon an eminence, such as a cliff or a mountain, and I place in the valley a blower of large capacity, which communicates with the air tower by means of an air trunk of suitable size, and I drive the blower with any convenient power. In the present case I have represented an engine house which incloses the blower and an engine for driving the same. In lieu of such an arrangement I may provide a tower of sufficient height to convey the air directly from the lower to the higher level, and I may arrange the blower and the driving mechanism in the base of the tower, or I may arrange the blower upon the eminence and ex-tend the suction pipe to the lower level, and connect the discharge pipe of the blower into the air tower. The capacity of the apparatus need not be greater than is required to produce the initial disturbance or the nucleus of the storm, as, when the precipitation of rain begins, the storm will increase from natural causes. To augment the amount of moisture in the air trunk I direct the exhaust pipe of the blower engine into the trunk, thereby surcharging the air in the trunk with the exhaust steam of

Mr. Astor's pneumatic road cleaning machine that will be exhibited at the Chicago Columbian exposition has been in practical operation for some time at his country residence on the banks of the Hudson at Rhinebeck, and where he is also engaged in breeding backneys, or-in less horsey parlance—carriage

When Mr. Astor, after leaving Harvard university, resided in the Orient his principal occupation was making pedestrian tours through Turkey and Greece, with Athens as his headquarters. Upon his return to America he became an ardent wheeler



CLEANER IN OPERATION.

bicycle brake shoe. So much for the inventions of John Jacob Astor fourth. But he has even more in his mind than the three de ed. I also learned, during our extended conversation, that since his first cousin, William Waldorf Astor, the author of the novels "Valentino" and "Sforza," seems likely to expatriate himself in England, where he is now basking in the smiles of British royalty and aristocracy, it would result in his (John Jacob's) endeavoring to worthlly represent the Astors in the Empire city, he being the only adult male mem-ber of the family residing here. I also discovered that the fourth John Jacob proposed, as far as possible, to act as the champion of his disinherited uncle, Henry Astor, who married a most estimable lady, Miss Malvina Dinehart, and who did not receive what should have been his-the third share of the

Astor millions—through the hostility of his brother John Jacob Astor third. There was much more in relation to alleged Astor skeletons in the Astor closet that was shown to be absolutely fallacious. And I also discovered that although John Jacob Astor fourth, being the great-grandson of John Jacob Astor first, was one of the richest men in America, yet he recognized that it had happened so through no consent of his ows, and that he proposed to make him-self as useful as possible to his fellow American citizens through whatever special gifte and birthrights might be his, and foremost of which, although he was too modest and unassuming to acknowledge it, was the inventive genius of John Jacob Astor fourth.

Another Man's Legs. At the capitol in Baton Rouge is a portrait of Zachary Taylor with which connected an amusing reminiscence While Gen. Howard, the author of Tay lor's recent "Life," was looking at the picture, an old resident said to h "Why, sir, that's Zachary Taylor's head and shoulders with another man's

legal". How is that, my friend?" "Oh, the old gentleman would not sit as a model. When he little thought what was being done the artist sketched his head and body, but as the general declared he could not afford the time for further operations, the painter was

obliged to finish with another man." The result is said to be fairly good It is a well-executed picture, though the face is neither so firm nor so strong as that of other portraits, and the fig-ure is that of a man somewhat tailer than the general —Youth's Companion

Equal to the Occasion Carible Mamma, here comes the train buy; now won't you buy me some Mamma-You said that if I would

take you on the cars you wouldn't sak for any mixed candy. Carlisle-Then get me some the

The South American Plan. In Rio Janeiro there is a novel era-

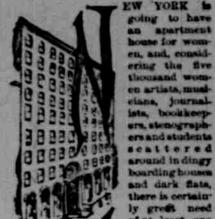
tem of avoiding the blocksding of streets. On the business thoroughfares all the trucks and vehicles are headed in one direction. In this wer the stream of traffic is kept constantly moving. If the correct is bound east and a man doing business on the street desires to drive west, he takes the first cross street cast and gets to a less crowded way before turning westward.

ALL FOR THE MAIDS

An Immense Hotel to Be Erected For Maiden Ladies.

MONEY READY AND PLANS MADE

No Ridiculous Rules and Restrictions or Offensive Espionage to He Tolerated.



en artists, musiers, stenograph-ers and students scattered around in dingy and dark flats, there is certain

modious structure that shall be well lighted, well ventilated and well apinted, where womankind can have edom and comfort at a moderate cost, and where climbing stairs—that bane of woman's health and consumer of woman's strength-shall give way to

It is a peculiar fact that, while all avenues of work and study have been opened up to woman and she has dem-onstrated her ability to earn her own living and take care of herself, there has never been any cognizance of her individuality, no place provided for her

entrances suggesting the luxuries with-in, display their aggravating signs in every quarter; old-time mansions, in convenient locations, have been thoroughly renovated and rearranged in suites and single rooms, for "gentle-men only," and even the high-toned boarding-houses imagine it adds to their dignity to advertise "gentlemen pre-

What, then, is the business woman to do? A single woman looking for desirable quarters in New York at present will have some very amusing as well as annoying experiences. She will find it hard to get into a first-class ouse unless it is so late in the season that the landlady has no hope of securing another man, and she will not seldom find that she is paying a dollar or two more by the week than did the man occupying the room before her—to cover gas used in crimping her hair, extra service required of servants, etc. A woman asking accommodation for two will be met with the utmost gra-ciousness until the landlady discovers that the second party is not a husband. but another woman; then there is crawfishing and finally a flat statement that she makes it a rule to take in "only

families and gentlemen."

This sort of thing leaves the woman

It will be essentially a woman's buildan ordinary bouse where she must pay eight, nine or ten dollars a week for board and a hall bedroom she can't turn around in. These hall bedrooms have no means of heat except from the halls or by a gas stove at one dollar a week The coziest of them have a extra. mentel bed and two chairs, but it is obvious that to see callers in such quarters is out of the question. It is not a

home in any sense of the word. Perhaps the woman rents a square room, furnished; here at least, she can do as she pleases. But she is compelled to go out for her meals, in all states of health and weather; only bachelor apartments have restaurants attached.

The only alternative is a flat, at from thirty to fifty dollars a mouth, with steam heat, and perhaps gas. In this flat there will be one light room, the front one. It will glory in the posses-sion of two windows, while the kitchen in the rear will have but one, and the rooms between none at all unless there happens to be an air sheft or a sky-light. And, by the way, these make-shifts are advertised as "light" rooms, New York being built up so solidly that every inch of light space is valuable in

them evolved by degrees and much



woman's apartment house to all its detalls, and then submitted it to a number of women of influence and wealth. It was decided to organize a stock company at twenty-five dollars a share, each share entitling the holder to a vote in the management of the company and the building. Stamford White, the well-known architect, was called into council. and drew up plans for a nine etery fireproof building, of artistic but not claborate design in stone and pressed brick, to be erected on a corner lot, with an open court in the middle, for as many light rooms as possible. The site selected was on Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, convenient to ear lines and elevated stations, but the owner of the middle lot, supposing his land indispensable to the so promptly went up ten thousand deliges is his price, and the committee as promptly dropped that location. There are now hesitating between two others equally good, and if northing more reasonable, so the greedy landowner did not serve them so mean a trick after

The building will accommodate five hundred women, in single rooms or sulten according to their factomes. The architect has made out a scale of prices

reparts and pay at a kholders a reasonable per cent, on their investment.

Single rooms, furnished with best and light, three or four dollars a week, aclight, three or four dollars a week, according to location; one room and both, five dollars; parties, alreging room and both, seven dollars; parties, two alreging rooms and both, ten dollars. For those desiring to "keep house" there will be unfurnished apartments with kitchen, to be leased by the year, while the others will be let from month to month, and that parties away for the aummer, and who cannot afford to pay for their rooms during vacation, will not be obliged to do so. There will be two elevators in the building, and the services of a porter and a chambermaid at nominal rates.

inal rates.

The management of the entire house will be as in any first-class appartments. Ironclad references as to respectability and reliability will be required and will be thoroughly looked into, but once a woman is admitted there will be no espiciage. Of course, if an occupant armoys a neighbor she will be asked to desist or go, or if compromising runers force themselves on the manager of the house they will be investigated, but not to the extent of suspicion and spring without cause, as has been the bete noir of well intentioned women from the beginning of their independence. It may be that an occasional undesirable tenant may be taken in, but it may safely be predicted that she won't stay long, and the women in general are not to be treated with any the less consideration on that account. the less consideration on that accoun Their friends, both men and wo may be entertained in their rooms as it their own homes something that is not permitted in the average New York



boarding house. The stenographer may open an office in her sitting-room, to save rent, and the dressmaker carry on business in connection with her living rooms. The walls will be deadened so that music teachers and populs may practice in peace, and the top floor will be reserved for studios with the neceswary top north light. In fact, everything will be done with the welfare of the workingwomen in view-something that seems too good to be true to the woman who has buttled with circumstances in New York for the past ten

ing, and it is to be hoped that the different clubs, schools and branches of business peculiar to women will gather under one roof, to be easily found when wanted. There will be a telegraph and telephone office with women operators and a book and news stand with wonsen cierles. The ground floor will be divided into stores, and here should be installed manieures, bairdressers, gloves and notions, fancy work-every branch of business that a woman cur

ries on successfully.

The restaurant in connection will be under the management of a woman, on salary if possible, so there will be no idea of gain, but merely of supplying the very best that can be afforded at moderate prices, and it will be a public restaurant, open to both men and women, avoiding the forlorsmess of an

old maids' lunch room.

There will be a fine opening for Turk-ish baths, as there is but one place in New York where a woman can have a bath after one o'clock, and that is a dingy place which is practically out of the busy woman's reach, because it is not open evenings, Sundays or holi-days, as the men's baths are. In a building where women live there will be the added luxury of a bath and bed directly afterward, instead of dressing and going into the outdoor air, risking

one's death of cold. The open court has already be spoken for the sale of ported plants and out flowers by a woman florist on Long Island, and a bower of beauty it will be. A library will probably be donated as a memorial by a philanthropic woman, and the Ameriated Artists or executation composed mainly of women will give their services in the interior

A large assembly room will be a de-cided feature of the building. Sorosia pays Sherry one hundred dollars a month for the occasional use of certain rooms; the Woman's Press cit's and the I weifth Night girls are awfully cured ed for space when they undertake to entertain their friends and the various other women's chits greatly need suitable quarters for public meetings, receptions, dinners, etc. This assembly room in a woman's building will fill a

long felt want. Anyway, next September or October will find the building ready for oc-cupancy, just in time to get settled for the winter, and if the building proves to have been established on a satisfacvantage of such an investment and with other balldings will rush in where be-fore they feared to tread

An interesting foreign exhibit at the world's fair will be a model of the beland of fit. Thomas, Dunish West Indica. It is about eight feet by four, built to a scale of six imbee to the mile, painted in matural colors, showing the roads, country because sixtys and steamers in the harbor and the pretty town of Charicotte Amelia, with its two old Regendary towns of Rinck-beard and Blucheard. It well is not to to a table supersign in black, edited into a table enameled in black, edged with gold with terrs cotto painth of various sports of inherest on the island, the whole being covered with

pinte class. Macratter Medesty. Mabel I wouldn't marry the beat

man in the world. Jusques-Alas! You have made me the unhappiest of men. - Besten Courier.